

## TO PASTEURIZE ICE CREAM AND BUTTER

Milk Standards Commission Inveighs Against Present Loose Laws.

SAYS CONDITIONS ARE MENACE TO CHILDREN

Recommendations Urge Graded Ice Cream, with 5,000,000 Bacteria Maximum.

All butter and ice cream made or sold in the city will in future have to be pasteurized. If the Board of Health obeys the verdict of the National Commission on Milk Standards, which closed its three-day session at the Academy of Medicine yesterday.

Little doubt was expressed by the commissioners that the board would act, once the findings of the commission had been laid before it; and this, it is expected, will be done in the near future.

Whereas milk and cream, it was said, when used direct have been pretty well safeguarded by the adoption of sanitary and bacteriological standards and the enforcement of sanitary ordinances, there are no safeguards whatever in the case of butter and ice cream. Statements from all over the country, on the contrary, indicated that it was common practice to make butter and ice cream out of milk and cream which teemed with disease-bearing bacteria.

Paul E. Taylor, secretary to the New York Milk Commission, said that the ice cream sold to children often contained as many as 2,000,000 bacteria to the cubic centimeter, and this without any legal restrictions whatever, though the law prohibits the sale of any milk of more than 1,000,000 bacteria to the cubic centimeter.

The committee which considered the fixing of ice cream standards, reported that none should be manufactured from anything but grade A or grade B milk or cream, and the ingredients of all ice cream, should be pasteurized, or boiled, after their final mixture.

It further recommended the division of all ice cream into three grades, grade A, not to contain more than 300,000 bacteria to the cubic centimeter when sold; grade B, not more than 500,000, and grade C, not more than 1,000,000. The national commission, agreeing that ice cream should be graded in the manner indicated.

The sub-committee which had butter under consideration recommended that it be made of nothing but pasteurized cream, and that it be graded according to the sanitary character of this cream and the methods employed in its manufacture. The first recommendation was adopted, but the question of grading was put over for later consideration.

## NEEDS OF WELLS COLLEGE

President MacWilliam Pleads for Money for Its Work.

Smith is not the only woman's college that can campaign for an endowment fund. Wells has entered the money-losing race, and half a million dollars is its mark.

The new president, Kerr Duncan MacWilliam, A. B. D., S. T. D., spoke at the thirty-first annual reunion of the Eastern Association of Wells College, held yesterday at Sherry's, and gave some of the reasons why the half million dollars is wanted.

"Wells," he said, "stands lowest among the colleges in the size of the salaries it pays. President Burton of Smith told me that he proposed to make \$2,500 a year the minimum for members of the faculty there. There isn't a professor at Wells who gets \$2,500."

Another pressing need at Wells, aside from some new dormitories and things of that kind, is an ice cream freezer. "By the poor girls at our college," said President MacWilliam, "compelled to study at an ice cream freezerless institution. Do you wonder that we are all booming the endowment fund campaign with enthusiasm?"

The new president declared that he had "fallen in love with Wells."

"Before going there," he said, "I knew nothing of women's colleges. I had thought only boys. I now believe that a woman's college is better fitted to turn out educated women than a man's college. It is better fitted to turn out educated men. Wells will be a woman's college, and it is superior in what I may call its tone. Women's colleges are superior because they have kept to the seminary idea—the home life at the college. Also, while men's colleges have allowed the management of athletics and other activities to go into the hands of the students, women's colleges have kept these things partly in the hands of the heads. I believe this is a great advantage."

The chairman at the luncheon was Miss Edith Brower. Among those at the guest table were Professor McKillop, of Princeton; Miss Helen Zacher, Miss Mary Feltus, Miss Amy Goodlap and Kurnel Hobbitt.

## WON'T PAY FOR GOWNS

Actresses Ignore Bills, So Osborn Company Will Quit.

Handicapped by the loss of the personality of the late Mrs. Josephine Nelson Osborn, founder of the firm, who died in 1908, and by inability to collect bills owed by society women and actresses, the Mrs. Osborn Company, one of the leading dressmaking firms in New York, has found it necessary to wind up its affairs.

William B. Cardozo, Samuel Sloan, Millard F. Tompkins and John C. Tomlinson, directors of the company, applied to the Supreme Court for permission to end the career of the company, and Justice Weeks yesterday appointed former Justice Edward S. Clinch referee to pass on their application. Justice Weeks also appointed Louis F. Reed special guardian to look after the interests of Audrey Osborn, infant daughter of Mrs. Osborn.

## CARPET CLEANING

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## DAILY PARIS FASHION DESIGN

BY BESSIE ASCOUGH.



**BLouses** are always an important adjunct to the tailored suit. They should either contrast sharply or exactly match the color of the suit. Two examples of smart design are here presented. The upper figure is of red and white plaided taffeta, made in the bolero effect over a surplice front of red and white embroidered lawn. The flaring collar and cuffs are of plain white lawn, hemstitched with red on the edge. This blouse would look well with a dark suit. The lower figure is of taffeta, which should be of the same shade as the suit with which it is to be worn. The waistcoat and belt are of taffeta striped to match the blouse. Collar and cuff ruffles of white pleated net are held in place by small crocheted buttons of the same color as the blouse.

Thursday two hats will be illustrated.

## TANGO SERPENT IN RAINY DAISY GARDEN

President's Dancing Class Expected to Figure in Fight at Club Elections To-day.

The Hotel Astor, which had its echoes waked less than a week ago by the annual election of the Women's Democratic Club, will be the scene of another spirited event to-day, when the Rainy Day Club gathers at 3 o'clock to select officers for the coming year.

For instance, there is said to be a soreness among old and conservative members of the club because some of the women have been active in tangoing and one-stepping at the Clubwomen's Dancing Class, which was formed a couple of months ago by Mrs. A. M. Palmer, the president. Some of the alleged offenders are Mrs. Frances H. Abraham, running for corresponding secretary; Miss Henrietta Strauss, running for second vice-president; and Mrs. Carl Cronmeyer, running for third vice-president.

In connection with to-day's election clubwomen are commenting on the fact that Mrs. Horace Rounds, who was third vice-president of the Rainy Daisies, has recently resigned from the office and the club. Mrs. Rounds, by the way, like Mrs. Palmer, had a dancing class. Not long ago she gave a soiree and invited as guests of honor the star members of Mrs. Palmer's class. Very soon after that she resigned.

In addition to the tickets named, any one can nominate anybody from the floor. A blood-stirring time is anticipated.

## WASHINGTON LETTER SOLD

Two Pages Written to John Marshall Bring \$107.50.

A two page autograph letter, written by George Washington, at Mount Vernon, on July 15, 1786, to John Marshall later Chief Justice, congratulating him on his return from France, brought \$107.50, the highest price at the sale yesterday, at the Merwin Galleries, of the rare autograph letters and other documents formed by a Massachusetts lawyer, Marshall, Pickney and Gerry had been to France with the envoys from the United States with the hope of settling the differences between the two countries. Talleyrand treated them with contempt, while secretly endeavoring to raise a loan from the American Government which caused Pickney to utter the famous saying: "Millions for defence, but not one cent for tribute."

For an autograph letter from Benjamin Franklin to William Strahan, written in 1753, ordering type for an almanac, J. F. Drake gave \$66 and L. M. Thompson gave \$34 for the affidavit of a witness of the duel between Button Guinness and the General McIntosh, written in May, 1777.

## Mrs. Livermore Did Not Call.

In its issue of Saturday, April 11, the Tribune named Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore as one woman who had called on Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, of suffrage fame, to explain to her that the resolution favoring woman suffrage, defeated by the Union League Club, was of little consequence.

Mrs. Livermore did not call on Mrs. Catt. Mrs. Livermore is in Europe. Mrs. Livermore says that Mrs. Livermore knows nothing of the doings of the Union League Club and cares much less about them.

## WOMAN HEARS U. S. CEREAL TRUST CASE

Miss Holmes, of Chicago, Examines New York Witnesses in Sherman Law Suit.

The government's suit to dissolve the alleged "cereal trust" began in a hearing yesterday before Miss Kate S. Holmes, of Chicago, special examiner, who interrogated New York witnesses in the Federal Building. Miss Holmes was an active participant in the last Chicago election.

The suit under the Sherman law alleges the illegal purchase by the American Cereal Company of the two plants of the Great Western Cereal Company, thereby controlling 50 per cent of the output of breakfast foods in the country. The purchased plants, which cost \$1,000,000, turned out Mother's Oats, at Fort Dodge, Iowa, and Jollit, Ill.

Newman Hamrick, former sales manager for the Mother's Oats Company, testified that from 1909 to 1911 the output of the Great Western Cereal Company increased more than half a million crates, although the Great Western represented that it sold out because its business was diminishing.

Frederick Pleasant, former assistant to Henry P. Crowell, president of the American Cereal Company, told of negotiations in 1906 to buy the Great Western plant. He admitted to Robert W. Childs, special deputy Attorney General, that he entered the American Cereal had paid \$50,000 for option on its stock, to check up the amount of business the Great Western was doing. The option, he said, was never executed.

The hearing will be resumed to-day.

## DEMOCRACY WINS VICTORY IN BRITAIN

Patronage All but Barred in Civil Service—Open Competition Stands Test.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, April 15.—Drastic proposals for the reform of the British Civil Service proper are contained in the report of a royal commission issued yesterday. There are majority and minority reports, while the former, which covers 98 pages, there are eight reservations by different members of the commission.

One of the outstanding features of the majority report, and, indeed, also of the minority report, is the triumphant vindication of the principle of open competition. Important measures are recommended for restricting the area of patronage and eliminating any possibility of its misuse. Where there is open competition it cannot very well be resorted to, as in the case, for instance, of professional appointments. If the safeguards proposed by the commission in this respect are properly enforced nearly every avenue of patronage will be blocked and there will scarcely be a spot left in the public service appointment which will remain at the absolute discretion of Cabinet minister or head of department.

## Jane Est Found Guilty.

Jane Est, who disturbed the Easter services in Dr. Parkhurst's church, was found guilty of disorderly conduct when arraigned last night in the Women's Night Court. Magistrate Campbell remanded her for sentence to-night.

## AVIATOR FLIES INTO POLICEMAN'S ARMS

Gilpatrick Circles Theatres Twice and Lands in Central Park.

COMES ALL THE WAY FROM MINEOLA

Blows Across East River Before He Knows It and Then Runs Out of Oil.

Flying at a height of four thousand feet, a monoplane came out of the east yesterday afternoon, swung about above Central Park and headed down Broadway. At 42d st. two sweeping circles were made over the theatre district and the machine descended in a great bird-like swoop, coming lightly to rest on the big lawn near the sheepfold in Central Park.

Thousands of persons along Broadway stood with craned necks watching the machine, and when it came to earth there was a general rush for the spot where John Guy Gilpatrick, chief pilot of the Sloane Aeroplane Company, climbed out with a smile into the waiting arms of Mounted Patrolman McGuire, of the Arsenal station.

"You're under arrest," said McGuire. "Don't you know that you can't land an aeroplane in this park? How dare you violate Section 1 of the park ordinances, under which no vehicles wearing wheels can navigate these beautiful lawns? You'll have to appear in the Yorkville court in the morning. Men, take that aeroplane."

So the aeroplane was taken under heavy guard into the sheepfold and ropes stretched around it. The scrambling crowds were dispersed and the dignity of the law had been maintained. Gilpatrick took the plebeian subway to his home, at 406 West 157th st.

"I took the machine," he said at his home, "which is a 36-horsepower Sloane Military Scout, out for a test at Mineola after tuning up the motor for several hours, and when I had risen to an altitude of 2,500 feet the machine was running so well that I determined to fly to Oakwood Heights, Staten Island."

"I followed the Long Island Railroad tracks as far as Jamaica, when a strong east wind caught me, and before I realized where I was the machine had been blown across the East River and was driving along in a westerly direction. I made a couple of circles over the city and was about to continue on my original course when I noticed that the motor bearings were heating up."

"Examination showed that the oil feed had been open a bit too much and my lubricating oil was exhausted. There was nothing to do but come down, and, not being anxious for a bath in either of the rivers, as well as having an aversion to flirting with the Woolworth tower, I took a chance on the park. All I need is some oil and then I will take the aeroplane away in such manner as the authorities shall designate."

There is a rule in the Aero Club of America against flying over a city, and Alan R. Hawley, president of the club, said last night that Gilpatrick would be required to explain to the contest committee in a satisfactory manner the reason for his infraction of the regulation. The penalty may be the suspension of his pilot's license for such term as may be deemed proper.

## AMUNDSEN'S DASH TO POLE DEFERRED

Fram Cannot Reach San Francisco, Refit and Proceed in Time—Delay Costs \$200,000.

Christiania, April 15.—Official announcement to-day of the postponement for a year of Captain Roald Amundsen's expedition to the North Pole regions confirms Washington reports to that effect. The Fram has been recalled to Christiania, and explorers are inclined to believe the expedition will never be carried out, as considerable difficulty is experienced in meeting the extra expense of \$200,000 entailed by the delay.

Since Peary reached the North Pole and Amundsen the South Pole, public interest in such expeditions appears to have cooled considerably and it is assumed that it will not be possible to raise the money by subscription. Captain Amundsen is bitterly disappointed at the delay, as he had made careful arrangements for the expedition, both materially and as regards personnel. He intends to ask the Norwegian Parliament in view of the extraordinary predicament to make a grant of the money necessary to keep the expedition alive, but owing to the heavy state budget, it is doubtful whether he will be able to secure the appropriation. If his appeal to the government fails the captain declares that the expedition will have to be given up.

Captain Amundsen recently received a cable dispatch from the Fram stating that in her voyage around South America she had reached only as far as Montevideo.

On the return of Amundsen's party from its successful dash to the South Pole the Fram sailed to Buenos Ayres, and after refitting there went to Colon, expecting to sail through the Panama Canal as the first ship to make the trip about Christmas 1913. The failure to realize this expectation, because the canal was not ready for traffic, was really responsible for the postponement of the expedition, since the Fram had to turn about and start the long journey around the Horn which, because of the foul condition of her hull, she could not hope to make in good time. Before starting for home the Fram is to be drydocked and scraped at Montevideo.

## BLAUVELT BILLS VETOED

Glynn Feared Indirect Abolition of Capital Punishment.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.] Albany, April 14.—Governor Glynn to-night vetoed the Blauvelt bills, which make provision for a plea of "guilty but insane" for persons convicted of a crime. He objected to the measures on the ground that they would indirectly bring about the abolition of capital punishment. In his memorandum the court would have no power to try the sanity of a person pleading "guilty but insane" in a case of murder in the first degree, and would be compelled to commit him to an insane asylum prison for life, whether the plea was true or not.

MISS ANGELICA SCHUYLER CHURCH, In the ball gown her great-great-grandmother, Angelica Schuyler, wore when she danced with Washington and Lafayette.



## DANCES, NEW AND OLD, IN FETE FOR BENEFIT OF BLIND

Hopi Indian Steps Combined with Newest Inventions of the Castles to Form Entertainment at Hotel Astor, Where Fancy Costumes Make Brilliant Scene.

The seventh annual fete for the benefit of the New York Association of the Blind was held last night in the ballroom of the Hotel Astor under the patronage of the President and Mrs. Wilson, Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand, Ambassador and Countess von Bernstorff, Ambassador and Mme. Dumba, Ambassador and Lady Spring-Rice, Ambassador and Mme. de Riano, Mr. and Mrs. William Howard Taft, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Dix, Mayor and Mrs. Mitchell and others.

The entertainment, called "The Grande Fete Terpsichorienne," consisted of a series of dances, showing the evolution of the art in America, from Indian down to the newest steps. The scene in the ballroom when the grand march started was a brilliant one. Many of the guests were in fancy costumes, while a number of officers from the army and navy were in full dress uniforms. Those taking part in the dances wore the dress of the period they represented.

The entertainment was officially opened about 10 o'clock by the grand marshal, Major General Charles F. Roe. A reception followed until 10:30 when the grand march began, led by Major General Roe, followed by Dr. John H. Finley, with Mrs. Glynn; the Mayor and Miss Winifred Holt, the latter the secretary of the association; former Mayor Low and Mrs. Mitchell, William Church Osborn and Mrs. George Cabot Ward, Felix M. Warburg and Mr. Fulton Cutting, R. Pulbur and Mrs. William Church Osborn, and George Cabot Ward and Mrs. Felix M. Warburg. Then came an escort of ten officers in uniform.

Several dances were given previous to the entertainment, one of them being Miss Winifred Holt's at her house, 41 East 75th st. Her guests were Mayor and Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. William Church Osborn and Dr. John H. Finley.

There were about fifty young persons who participated in the various dances, the first of which was the Hopi Indian snake dance, which was given under the direction of Dwight Franklin and Howard Corns. Those taking part in it were Amundsen Nichols, Charles F. Chapman, Eros Comstock, Thomas Larremore, George Mills, Robert Ingersoll Brown, Hibbard Kline, George Mabie, Ellsworth Keld, John Perry, Hobart Nichols, Alfred M. Irwin, C. William Beebe, Alfred Gentzsch, Howard Smith, Walter Palling, E. De Witt, Mrs. Jean Iwight Franklin and Miss Augustine Lloyd. The costumes and accessories used for this dance were genuine, having been secured from the Hopi Indians. Every detail was carried out except the use of live rattlesnakes, paper-marched reptiles being substituted. The participation of the Hopi Indian in this dance corresponds to a white girl's "coming out" party.

Another interesting series was the Colonial dances, organized by Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr., and coached by Miss Juliana Cutting. Mrs. Spencer, owing to mourning, was not present. In this dance appeared Miss Angelica Schuyler Church, wearing the ball gown which belonged to her great-great-grandmother, Angelica Schuyler, when she attended a state ball at which Washington and Lafayette were present. Miss Church's partner was Philip Van Rensselaer Van Wyck, wearing a sword which belonged to one of his Revolutionary ancestors. It was lent by the Hartford Museum.

Others who took part in this dance were Mr. and Mrs. John A. Dix, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan, Mrs. John Hone Auerbach, Mr. and Mrs. James E. Miller, Mrs. Charles A. Van Rensselaer, Miss Eva Ingersoll Brown, Miss Constance Buel, Miss Ina Kissel, Robert McKee, Gerald Onativia, Charles M. Post, Lewis Treadwell and W. MacNeill Rodewald.

The third dance was the Crinoline Lancers of the Civil War period, the costumes modeled after those worn at the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln. Mrs. F. Ashton De Peyster and Mrs. Lyle Evans Mahan were in charge of these dances, and among those who participated in them were Mr. and Mrs. Mahan, Mrs. De Peyster, Mrs. Halliburton, Fales, Jr., Mrs. C. Wheaton Vaughan, Miss Gladys Endicott, Miss Abby F. Morrison, Miss Caroline A. Weir, Charles S. Butler, David B. Crockett.

After the dances, the guests were entertained by a musical program given by the New York Association of the Blind.

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## SAYS CITY BOARDS AND LODGES GRAFT

Kingsbury Aims Charges at Municipal Lodging House.

PRIVATE HEARING TO PROBE ACCUSATIONS

Politics May Be Shown to Play Big Part in Case—Many Will Testify.

The Municipal Lodging House, which harbors yearly 175,000 men, is a home for graft, according to the allegations of John A. Kingsbury, Commissioner of Charities.

A "John Doe" inquiry into its administration was begun yesterday before Chief Magistrate McAdoo, and fifty summonses have already been served on employees of the lodging house and others connected, or supposed to be connected, with its administration. Yesterday's hearing was private, the magistrate declaring that this procedure was for the best interests of the public.

W. A. Whiting, the commissioner's special agent, said last night that other charges besides that of graft, each of them serious enough to warrant painstaking investigation and private hearings, were the subjects of inquiry by him and his assistants. What these "other charges" were he refused to say, but added that it would be impossible to limit the offences under investigation.

"This is the sort of thing that has been happening," said Mr. Kingsbury, when seen last night at the Princeton Club. "Peter Paul, a lodger, had been working for some time in the kitchen. He was not paid, but simply got his board free. He became familiar with the conditions about him, and wrote a letter exposing them to the superintendent, William C. York. He went out to get a job a few days later, and when he came back was put in the detention room, and next day was taken to Essex Market court."

"The record, which was produced as evidence against him, merely showed that he had been in the house thirty days; it made no mention of the fact that he had worked while there."

"He was sent up for thirty days. That happened about three weeks ago. 'What chance is there that the lodging house is being used by some political party either to make money or to pay political debts?' the Commissioner was asked."

"Well, I don't want to make any charges as yet," he said, "but such a thing seems highly probable. Why was William Butler, the man who assaulted S. Simons, one of our investigators, bailed out by Frank Goodwin, former Deputy Commissioner of Charities? We are investigating the question of political influence in relation to the graft which we know exists in the administration of the house."

The present inquiry commenced soon after Mayor Mitchell began his investigation into the number of unemployed in the greater city. It developed according to suggestions made by Commissioner Kingsbury, who appointed Mr. Whiting special agent and empowered him to employ enough assistants to make a thorough probe. On March 18 he and three assistants—Charles Day, Henry Grohman and S. Simons—dressed as tramps, went to the house and applied for tramps, but some time later their identity became known, and Lieutenant Scherby of Special Squad No. 3, and two detectives had to be assigned to protect them.

Among the witnesses who testified before Magistrate McAdoo yesterday were Mrs. Kate Griffin, matron of the lodging house; Mrs. Catherine Corbett, her assistant; and Miss Loretta McDermott, the employment agent.

## JAS. SELIGMAN, 90, HAS FILM SHOW

James Seligman, senior member and founder of the banking firm of J. & W. Seligman & Co., celebrated his ninetieth birthday in a novel way yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Benjamin Guggenheim, in the Hotel Savoy. The birthday party was participated in by three generations of Mr. Seligman's descendants.

The feature of the party was a series of motion pictures taken especially for the occasion, in which Mr. Seligman and some of his children, grandchildren and his one great-grandchild, nine-year-old Marjorie Seligberg, took part.

The scenes showed Mrs. Rudolph and Miss Benita Guggenheim dancing the tango; Miss Marguerite Guggenheim in the maxixe; Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Fisher in the tango, and Hazel Guggenheim, Mr. Seligman's youngest grandchild, and his great-granddaughter, Marjorie, in a skating scene.

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